005061

COMMUNITY PROFILE

HAMILTON BEACH PLANNING NEIGHBOURHOOD

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COMMUNITY PROFILE

HAMILTON BEACH PLANNING NEIGHBOURHOOD

1. INTRODUCTION

The purpose of this profile is to provide a general socio-economic description of the Hamilton Beach planning neighbourhood.

The report contains information and data concerning a variety of neighbourhood characteristics, including:

a) a brief history of the neighbourhood;
b) trends in population and population composition;
c) physical land-use characteristics;
d) an overview of the housing situation;
e) the composition of families;
f) significant socio-economic indicators;
g) a listing of local community services; and,
h) the utilization of human services.

Where possible, statistical information for the Hamilton Beach neighbourhood has been compared to data available for the City of Hamilton (averages). However, in some instances the Hamilton Beach data has been compared with averages for the Hamilton Census Metropolitan Area (Hamilton CMA). The Hamilton CMA includes the Regional Municipality of Hamilton-Wentworth, the Town of Grimsby and the City of Burlington. Differences in sources of information required that the neighbourhood be compared with the City of Hamilton in some cases and the Hamilton CMA in others. The report notes each of these sources as they occur.

At the conclusion of the profile, a brief summary of highlights of the socio-economics in the neighbourhood is presented.

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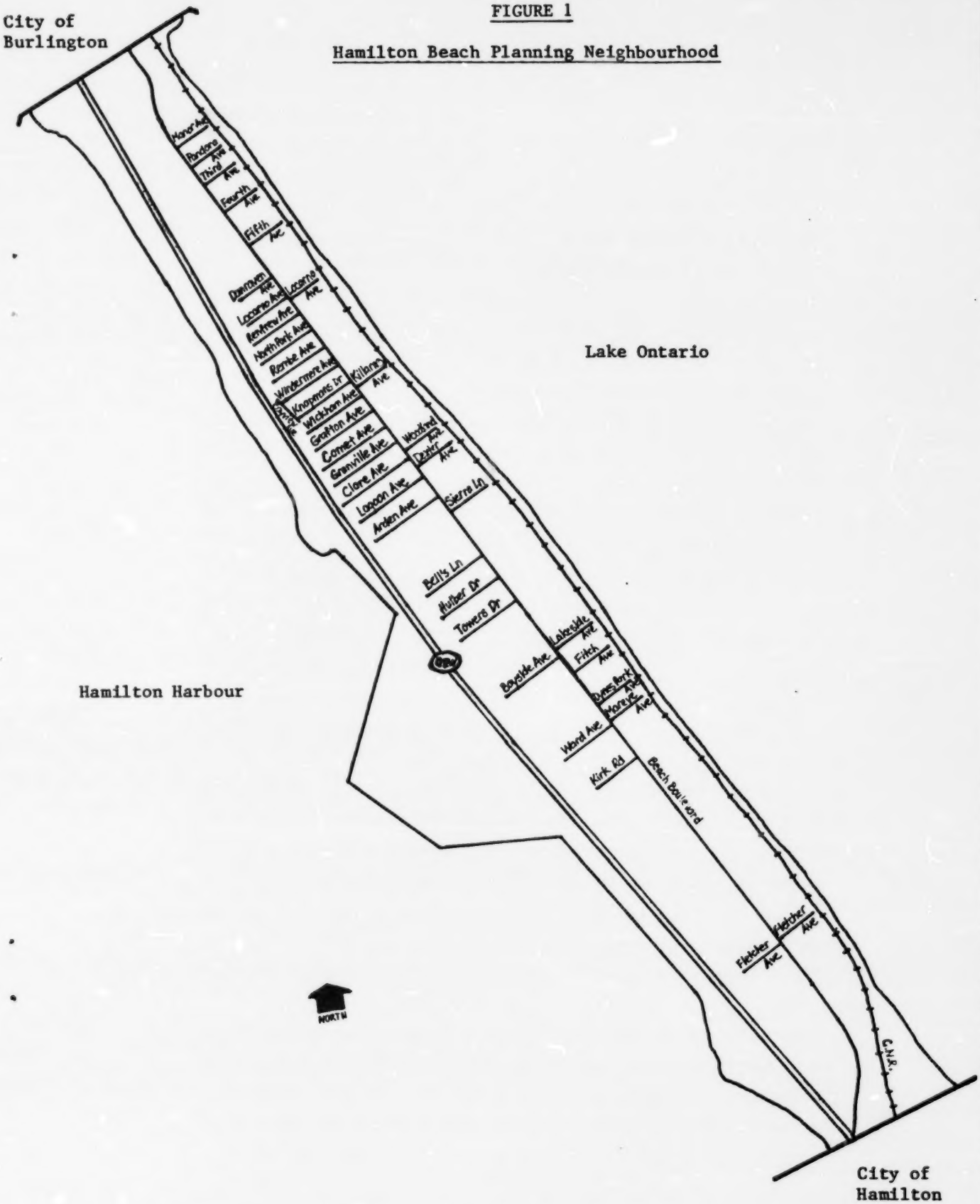
FIGURE 1

Hamilton Beach Planning Neighbourhood



2. BACKGROUND

a) Geographic Location:

The Hamilton Beach neighbourhood, located in the east end of the City of Hamilton, contains a population of 1,512 residents in an area of about 514 acres.

The boundaries of the community are: the Hamilton city limits on the north (Burlington Beach Canal), the intersection where the Queen Elizabeth Way crosses above Beach Boulevard on the south, Lake Ontario on the east, and Hamilton Harbour on the west. The neighbourhood is also near the industrial complexes of Stelco and Dofasco on the City's northern harbour-front. Because of its location, surrounded almost entirely by water, and its importance as a transportation link (via the Skyway Bridge), the neighbourhood can be considered unique in the City of Hamilton. Figure 1 provides a map of the Hamilton Beach planning neighbourhood.

b) Historical Perspective:

The earliest use of the Hamilton Beach area appears to have been made by Indians who used the sandstrip as a natural travel route through the region. In 1669, a French explorer named LaSalle was credited with the first sighting of the sandstrip, however, it wasn't until a hundred years later, in the mid-1780's when United Empire Loyalists began to arrive as refugees from the American Revolution, that settlements in the area began.

In the early 1790's the sandstrip, which at the time was very picturesque and covered in oak and willow trees and other vegetation, was set aside as a 'military reserve'. The Burlington Beach area, as it was then called, experienced a minor boom in

trade and commerce as well as in its settlement and overall development after the War of 1812. Although the area was an important transhipment point, it wasn't until 1823 that local residents were able to convince the Government of Upper Canada that a navigable canal should be constructed between the Burlington Bay and Lake Ontario. In 1830, the new canal was officially opened. The canal spawned widespread development along the Burlington Beach area, and, as the Hamilton Beach in Retrospect report (1981) states:

> "With the completion of the Burlington Bay Canal, Hamilton became a lake port with one of the finest inland harbours in British North America. This cut in the sandstrip was perhaps the main factor in establishing the town as the major social and commercial centre of the region in the 1830's."[1]

During the 1850's, the Burlington Beach began a transformation into a popular summer resort area with attractive recreational and sporting activities. In 1874, the sandstrip was leased from the Township of Saltfleet to the City of Hamilton for its public use. With the completion of the Hamilton and Northwestern Railway line running along the sandstrip in 1876, cheap and convenient travel to the area attracted a large public in the summer. Hotels and other developments flourished as the Beach became a fashionable summer area for the elite of the City of Hamilton. By 1890, the area had established itself as a well-developed and planned summer resort for park and summer residence purposes. This development and growth continued after 1900.

[1]Winsome M. Cain, et. al., Hamilton Beach in Retrospect, Report of the Hamilton Beach Alternate, Community and History Project, Summer 1981,p.11.

In 1907, the Burlington Beach area was placed under the authority of the Provincial government's 'Burlington Beach Commission' which gave the area a municipal status but did not permit it to actually become a municipality. The Beach was now responsible for its own tax collection, police and fire departments, etc.

Between 1920 and 1950, the Beach area began another transition from a resort area to a residential community. The Great Depression and polluted waters (due to the expansion of heavy industry in Hamilton) kept many summer tourists away. A housing shortage in the City of Hamilton during World War II also required that more homes be constructed along the beach strip. The summer population thus began to decline while the number of year-round residents increased. The focus of the area was now on its 'village' like atmosphere (as a self-contained community).

The 1950's brought about a number of important events. In 1952, Bell Cairn Memorial School was built after the first school was destroyed by fire. On January 1, 1958, the Burlington Beach area south of the Burlington Bay Canal was annexed by the City of Hamilton. As well, in the same year, the Burlington Skyway Bridge was completed. The large capital input from the Province into this transportation project and the importance of the area's location for Hamilton's growing industrial sector were significant reasons for the eventual annexation of the beach strip and the dissolution of the Burlington Beach Commission.

In 1969, an Official Plan, for what is now called the Hamilton Beach planning neighbourhood, was developed. The plan proposed that the general character of the neighbourhood was to remain residential. However, succeeding Regional and City Official Plans in 1978 and 1980 have designated the Hamilton Beach community as a parkland and recreational area. From the mid-1970's to the present day, attempts have and continue to be made

to buy-up residential properties to convert the neighbourhood into an open space, recreational region. This process has been conducted under the Hamilton Beach Acquisition Program through the offices of the Hamilton Regional Conservation Authority.

In conclusion, the Hamilton Beach in Retrospect report states that:

> "Burlington Beach existed as a close knit, independent community-oriented village between the years of 1930 and 1958. After annexation, community spirit was lost along with the Beach Commission, the community clubs, commercial activities and eventually the school."[2]

SOURCE: Hamilton Beach in Retrospect, Summer, 1981.

3. POPULATION

a) Past Trends:

The population of the Hamilton Beach planning neighbourhood has altered significantly over the years as Table 1 indicates.

TABLE 1

Past Population Trends

Year	Population*	Percentage Change
1941	2,049	
1951	2,827	38.0
1956	3,314	17.2
1961	3,486	5.2
1966	3,138	-10.0
1971	3,105	- 1.1
1976	2,058	-33.7

*Population figures between 1941 and 1956 are taken from the Census information for the 'Burlington Beach' area, which, at the time, would have included the Hamilton Beach planning neighbourhood plus the area in the City of Burlington directly north along the Beach Strip to near North Shore Boulevard East.

SOURCE: Statistics Canada.

[2] Winsome M. Cain, et. al., p.33.

The population of the Hamilton Beach community constantly increased between 1941 and 1961, however, by 1966 the population of the area began to decline and dropped rather dramatically between 1971 and 1976 to its 1941 level.

b) Current Trends:

Since 1976, the population in the Hamilton Beach community has continued its constant decline as Table 2 indicates.

TABLE 2

Current Population Trends

Year	Population	Percentage Change
1976	2,026	
1977	1,955	-3.5
1978	1,788	-8.5
1979	1,652	-7.6
1980	1,512	-8.5

SOURCE: Planning and Development Department of Hamilton-Wentworth.

Between 1976 and 1980, the total population of the neighbourhood has decreased by just over 25 percent. Furthermore, in the past ten years, the Hamilton Beach population has lost more than half of its population. (The capacity population of the neighbourhood, according to a 1976 Planning Department Study entitled, Population Prospectus: Past, Present and Future, is 2,113 persons).

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c) Population Composition:

(1) Age and Sex Breakdown:

The Hamilton Beach population can be broken down by age and sex into 5 year age groups as Table 3 presents.

TABLE 3

Age and Sex Composition
1980

Age Group	Male	Females	Total	% of Total
0-4	34	30	64	4.4
5-9	40	35	75	5.1
10-14	61	57	118	8.1
15-19	97	83	180	12.4
20-24	92	64	156	10.7
25-29	62	49	111	7.6
30-34	43	39	82	5.6
35-39	34	42	76	5.2
40-44	27	37	64	4.4
45-49	41	44	85	5.8
50-54	63	59	122	8.4
55-59	47	40	87	6.0
60-64	38	45	83	5.7
65-69	24	32	56	3.8
70-74	29	26	55	3.8
75-79	11	10	21	1.4
80-84	3	8	11	0.8
Over 84	6	5	11	0.8
TOTAL	752	705	1,457	100.0
AGE NOT KNOWN			55	
TOTAL POP.			1,512	

Figure 2 provides a visual illustration (with the use of a population pyramid) of the 1980 population cohorts which are tabulated in Table 3. As the pyramid indicates, the Hamilton Beach community has a low number of people in their pre-teens, but a very high number of residents between the ages of 15-24. Fewer people are contained in the age range between 25 and 49 years - a large part of the working force. A second bulge appears in the pyramid in the 50-64 age category followed by a drop in population after age 74. The Hamilton Beach population is not a 'youth-oriented' one, but is composed of a high proportion of young and mature adults.

Using the information in Table 3, it is interesting to compare the percentage of young, working population, and seniors in the Hamilton Beach community to the City of Hamilton average, as indicated in Table 4.

TABLE 4

Comparison of Population Structure
1980

	Hamilton Beach		City of Hamilton	
	No.	Percentage	No.	Percentage
Youth (under 16)	282	19.3	80,290	27.1
Working population*	1,021	70.1	181,744	61.2
Seniors (over 64)	154	10.6	34,785	11.7
TOTAL	1,457	100.0	296,819	100.0
AGE UNKNOWN	55		9,530	
TOTAL POPULATION	1,512		306,349	

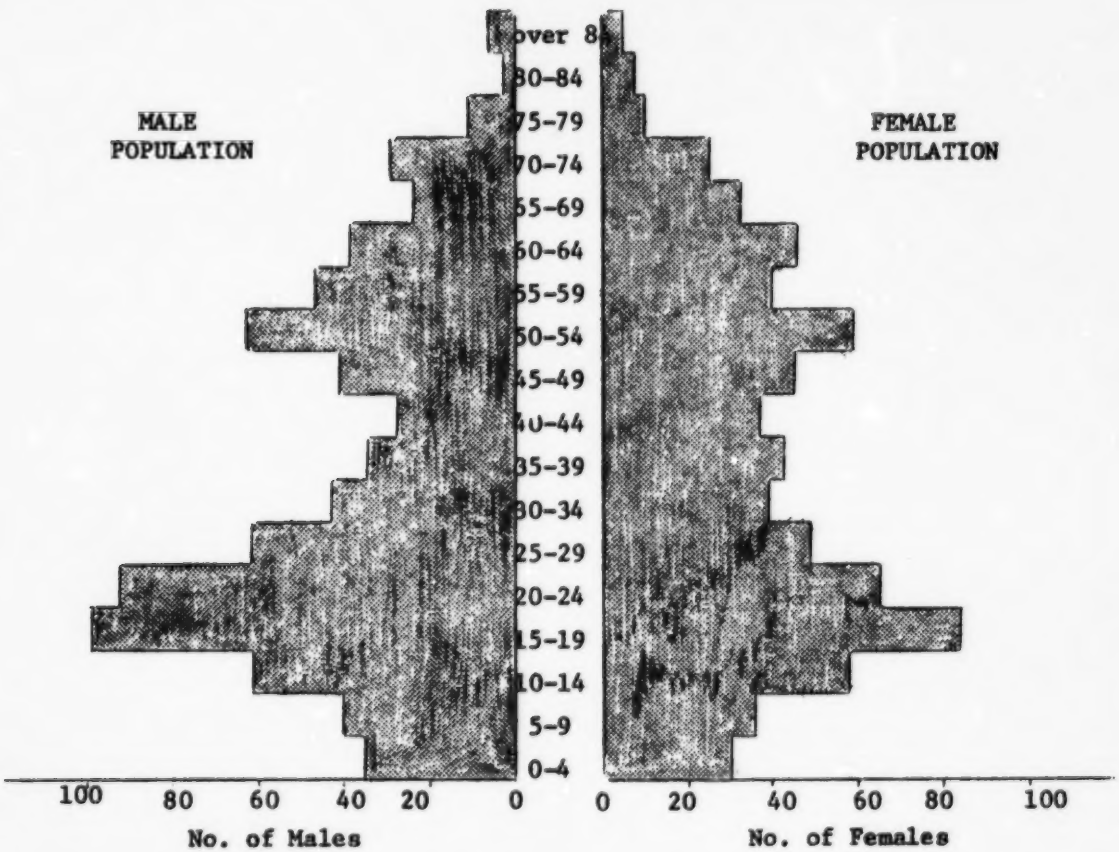
*Potential working population between the ages of 16 and 64 years.

SOURCE: Planning and Development Department of Hamilton-Wentworth.

The Table shows that the Hamilton Beach area has a greater proportion of people of working age than does the City, however, the Beach area has a lower proportion of young and seniors in their population than the City in 1980.

FIGURE 2

POPULATION PYRAMID
1980



SOURCE: Planning and Development Department of Hamilton-Wentworth.

(ii) Marital Status:

The marital status of the Hamilton Beach area population can be broken down as Table 5 indicates.

TABLE 5

Comparison of Marital Status
1976

	Hamilton Beach		Hamilton CMA
	No.	Percent	Percent
Single	930	45.0	43.5
Married	985	47.7	50.2
Widowed	105	5.1	4.8
Divorced	45	2.2	1.5
TOTAL	2,065	100.0	100.0

SOURCE: Statistics Canada

The Hamilton Beach area has a larger proportion of single, widowed and divorced people than does the Hamilton CMA, but it has a lower proportion of married people than the Hamilton CMA, in 1976.

(iii) Religious Denominations:

Table 6 presents the pattern of religious affiliation in the Hamilton Beach community over the past few decades.

TABLE 6

Trends in Religious Affiliation

	1951		1961		1971	
	No.	Percent	No.	Percent	No.	Percent
Anglican	1,377	48.7	1,197	34.3	785	25.7
Baptist	108	3.8	253	7.3	195	6.4
Greek Orthodox	8	0.3	17	0.5	10	0.3
Jewish	0	0.0	4	0.1	0	0.0
Lutheran	19	0.7	45	1.3	75	2.5
Presbyterian	298	10.5	381	10.9	360	11.8
Roman Catholic	399	14.1	695	19.9	880	28.8
Ukrainian Catholic	2	0.1	10	0.3	15	0.5
United Church	496	17.6	702	20.2	530	17.3
Other	120	4.2	182	5.2	205	6.7
TOTAL	2,827	100.0	3,486	100.0	3,055	100.0

SOURCE: Statistics Canada

The most notable change in the religious composition of the Hamilton Beach population between 1951 and 1971 has been the constant decline in the Anglican population and the consistent increase in the Lutheran, Ukrainian Catholic, "Other", and particularly, Roman Catholic denominations. The Anglican population has dropped by almost a half, while the Roman Catholic population has more than doubled. However, the Anglican and Roman Catholic denominations still account for more than 50 percent of the population in the neighbourhood.

(iv) Ethnic Composition:

The ethnic mix of the Hamilton Beach area has also altered over the years as Table 7 indicates.

TABLE 7

Trends in Ethnic Composition

	1951		1961		1971	
	No.	Percent	No.	Percent	No.	Percent
Asian	12	0.5	5	0.1	-	0.0
British Isles	2,486	93.7	2,600	76.4	2,340	76.8
French	49	1.8	156	4.6	235	7.7
German	8	0.3	147	4.3	180	5.9
Italian	19	0.7	59	1.7	60	2.0
Netherlands	9	0.3	117	3.4	75	2.5
Polish	8	0.3	35	1.0	65	2.1
Russian	1	0.04	4	0.1	5	0.2
Scandinavian	4	0.2	20	0.6	20	0.7
Ukrainian	13	0.5	55	1.6	55	1.8
Other	43	1.6	204	6.0	10	0.3
TOTAL	2,652	100.0	3,402	100.0	3,045	100.0

SOURCE: Statistics Canada

Although the Asian population has decreased throughout 1951 to 1971, the British Isles proportion of the Hamilton Beach population has decreased most dramatically (by almost 17 percent). Conversely, the French, German, Italian, Polish, and Ukrainian populations have all shown consistent increases - reflecting a greater ethnic diversification within the area over the past few decades. People of British origin still account for more than three-quarters of the population however.

4. PHYSICAL LAND-USE

a) Property Land-Use Acreage and Assessment Value:

The Hamilton Beach neighbourhood has an area of 514.5 acres. This gives the community a population density of 3.21 persons per acre (1979). A breakdown of land-use by number of acres and total assessed property value is contained in Table 8.

TABLE 8

Land-Use Acreage and Total Assessment Value
1979

	Acreage		Total Assessment Value	
	No. of Acres	Percent	Dollars	Percent
Open Space	377.0	73.3	910,405	25.9
Residential Individual	79.9	15.5	1,566,800	44.5
Transportation/Communication/ Utilities and Parking	46.0	8.9	551,285	15.6
Retail Producst and Service	8.1	1.6	225,560	6.4
Institutional	2.2	0.4	244,390	6.9
Residential Collective*	1.3	0.3	23,140	0.7
Industrial	0.0	0.0	0	0.0
Office	0.0	0.0	0	0.0
Storage and Warehousing	0.0	0.0	0	0.0
TOTAL	514.5	100.0	3,521,580	100.0

*Includes such dwellings as hotels, nursing homes, hostels, etc., as opposed to single family dwellings, duplexes, townhouses, etc., which come under the 'Residential Individual' heading.

SOURCE: City of Hamilton Planning Department.

As the Table indicates, 73.3 percent of the acreage in the neighbourhood is classified as Open Space, however, it should be pointed out that 279.9 of the 377.0 acres (or 74.2 percent) is sub-classified as water areas (e.g. land underneath Lake Ontario since the neighbourhood boundaries stretch into the lake). The almost 80 acres of Residential Individual lands (including single and detached homes) form 15.5 percent of the neighbourhood. Thus, Open Space and Residential Individual Lands comprise almost 89 percent of the total neighbourhood acreage. The area contains no industrial, office or storage lands.

Turning to the total assessment value figures, one can see that the Residential Individual lands result in the greatest portion of the total property assessment value (44.5 percent) followed by the Open Space assessment value (25.9 percent). Residential Individual land brings the highest assessment value in dollar terms. Transportation, communication, utilities and parking areas also provide a sizeable share of the total assessed property value (15.6 percent).

b) Zoning:

As the attached zoning maps indicate, the vast majority of the area in the neighbourhood can be classified into two categories: 1) land area, much of which is zoned "C" - Urban Protected Residential; and 2) water area, which is zoned "A" - Perimeter Agriculture and Residential.

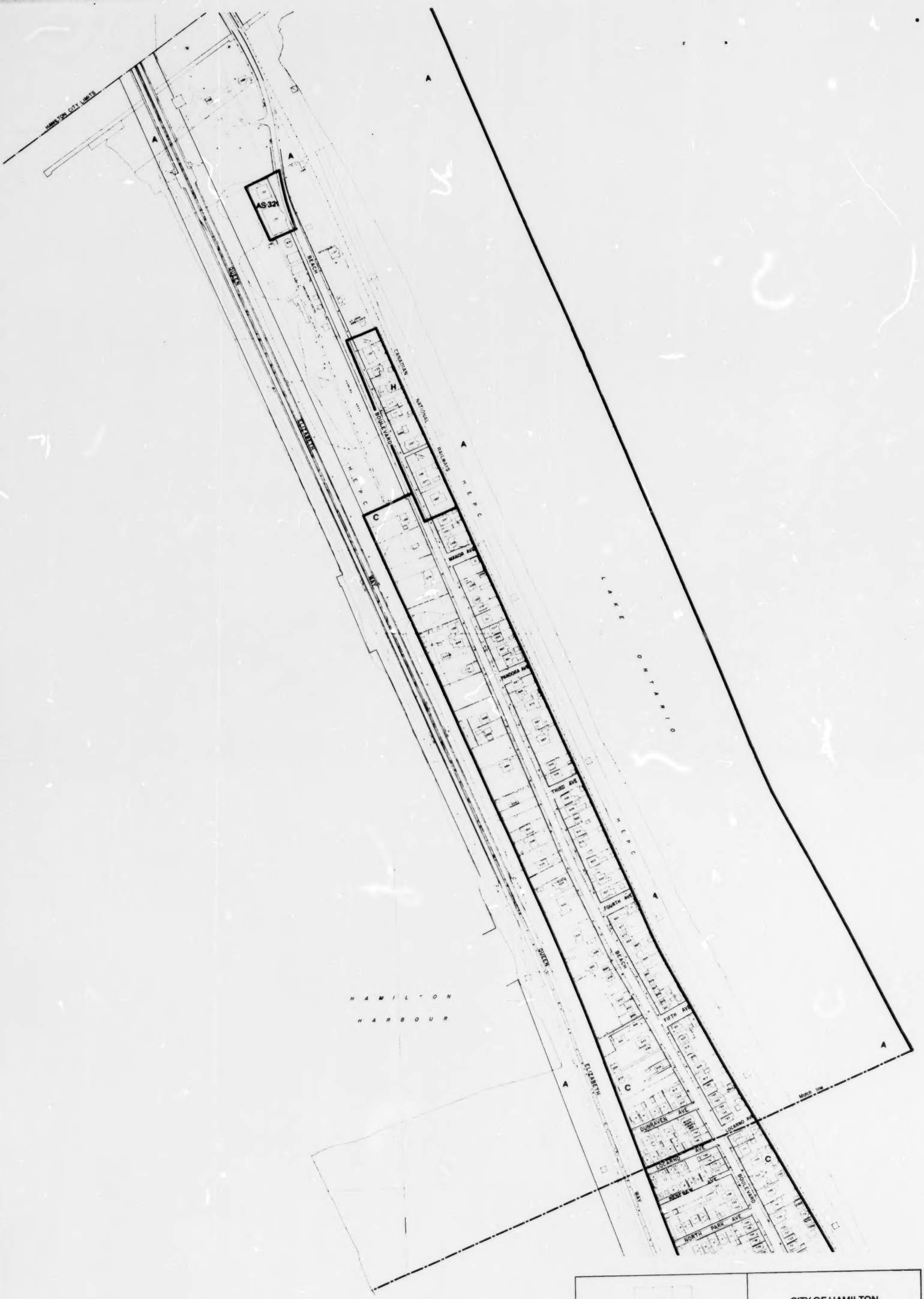
The zoning maps for the Hamilton Beach Neighbourhood have been divided into three portions called A, B, and C (which are not related to the zoning codes). Each map simply contains a different part of the whole neighbourhood.

c) Traffic Volume:

Beach Boulevard forms the 'spine' of the Hamilton Beach community and is the major route through the local area. The only access through the neighbourhood (other than the Queen Elizabeth Way) is via Beach Boulevard.

The City of Hamilton Traffic Department has recorded the flow of traffic at the intersection of Beach Boulevard and the access point onto the Queen Elizabeth Way (Toronto). This intersection is located almost directly across from the Bell Cairn Memorial School.

The traffic volumes recorded in Figure 3 are for two-way traffic based on a 24-hour count (August 20, 1981).



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For Zoning Verification Please
Contact City Building Department.

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HAMILTON BEACH 'A' ZONING

Neighbourhood Boundary
Zoning Boundary.

SCALE 0 50m 100m

NORTH

Prepared for The City of Hamilton
by the Planning and Development Department
of The Regional Municipality of Hamilton Wentworth

PLANNING UNIT NO. 6301

April 1978

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CITY OF HAMILTON

HAMILTON BEACH 'B' ZONING

SCALE 0 50m 100m

NORTH

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PLANNING DIVISION No. 6301

April 1978

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Neighbourhood Boundary
Zoning Boundary.

Prepared for The City of Hamilton
by the Planning and Development Department
of The Regional Municipality of Hamilton-Wentworth

LAKE ONTARIO

H E P C

CANADIAN NATIONAL RAILWAYS

QUEEN ELIZABETH WAY

BEACH BOULEVARD

BAYVIEW AVE

HAMILTON HARBOUR

HAMILTON HEADLINE

CITY OF HAMILTON

HAMILTON BEACH 'C' ZONING

50 | 60 | 77 78 27

This is not a Legal Document
For Zoning Verification Please
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Neighbourhood Boundary
Zoning Boundary

Prepared for The City of Hamilton
by Planning and Development Department
of The Regional Municipality of Hamilton-Wentworth

SCALE 0 50m

PLANNING DEPT. NO. 6301

April 1978

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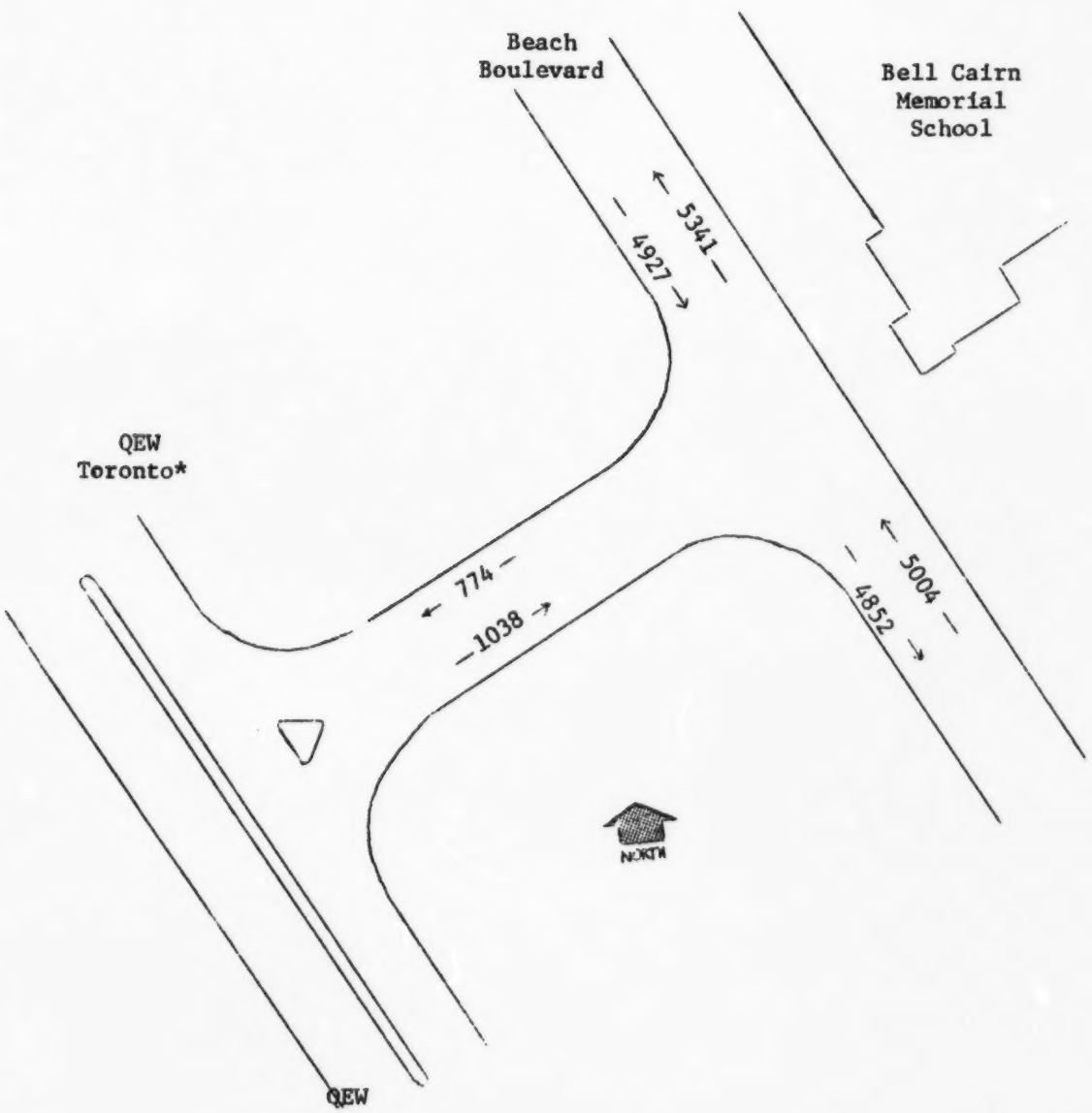
FIGURE 3

Beach Boulevard/QEW Access Intersection

2-Way, 24-Hour Traffic Count

August 20, 1981



*In 1979, the 2-Way, 24-hour traffic count north along the Queen Elizabeth Way from Burlington Street was 30,000 vehicles.

SOURCE: City of Hamilton Traffic Department.

5. HOUSING

a) Occupied Dwellings:

Traditionally, approximately two-thirds of all occupied dwellings in the Hamilton Beach area have been owner-occupied. Also, the majority of dwellings are single-detached (single family) units as Table 9 presents.

TABLE 9

Occupied Dwellings Breakdown
1976

	Hamilton Beach		Hamilton CMA
	No.	Percent	Percent
Total Occupied Dwellings	660	100.0	100.0
Owner-occupied	440	66.7	63.8
Tenant-occupied	220	33.3	36.2
Single-detached	460	69.7	58.9
Single-attached	40	6.0	8.7
Apartment	85	12.9	28.6
Duplex	75	11.4	3.7
Movable	0	0.0	0.1

SOURCE: Statistics Canada

The Hamilton Beach area has a slightly higher percentage of owner-occupied dwellings than the Hamilton CMA, but a lower percentage of tenant-occupied units.

The neighbourhood also has a greater percentage of single-detached homes and duplexes when compared to the Hamilton CMA, but a smaller percentage of single-attached and particularly, apartment units.

The average number of persons per private household in the community is 3.1 as compared to 3.0 persons per private household in the Hamilton CMA (1976).

b) Purchase Housing:

The average selling price of single family housing units in the neighbourhood has fluctuated over the past six years as Table 10 indicates.

TABLE 10

Average Selling Price of Single Family Units

	Hamilton Beach			City of Hamilton
Year	No. Sold	Average Selling Price	% Change	% Change
1975	28	$25,297		
1976	22	28,366	12.1	7.8
1977	15	26,367	- 7.0	1.4
1978	18	28,181	6.9	2.3
1979	10	27,240	- 3.3	0.5
1980	19	27,410	0.6	-1.0

SOURCE: Metropolitan Hamilton Real Estate Board

Average selling prices of single family units have shown a cycle of increase and decrease in the Hamilton Beach area. However by comparison, except for 1980, the City of Hamilton average selling prices have constantly increased. Between 1975 and 1980 the average selling price in the neighbourhood increased by 8.4 percent as compared to an increase of 11.2 percent for the City of Hamilton.

In 1980, the single family average selling price in the Hamilton Beach area was $27,410 - considerably lower than the City of Hamilton average selling price of $42,860 (or 36.0 percent less).

c) Special Housing:

The Hamilton Beach community contains three residential-care facilities. The facilities are located at 365 Beach Boulevard, 573 Beach Boulevard and 625 Beach Boulevard. The three homes can house about 13 people some of which are mentally handicapped, elderly and hospital out-patients.

The neighbourhood, at present, contains no emergency or assisted housing units for families, senior citizens or the handicapped.

6. FAMILIES

The Hamilton Beach area shows a greater incidence of single-parent families as a percentage of all families than does the Hamilton CMA and a smaller percentage of husband-wife families, as Table 11 indicates.

TABLE 11

Family Characteristics
1976

	Hamilton Beach		Hamilton CMA	
	No.	Percent	No.	Percent
Husband-Wife families	450	84.9	125,460	90.4
Single-parent families	85	16.1	13,265	9.6
Total No. of families	530	100.0	138,730	100.0
No. of persons in families	1,780		464,505	
Average No. of Persons/ family	3.4		3.3	
Average No. of children/ family	1.5		1.4	

SOURCE: Statistics Canada

The community has a slightly higher average number of persons and children per family than the Hamilton CMA.

7. SOCIO-ECONOMIC INDICATORS

a) Labour Force:

The most noteable differences in the labour force characteristics of the Hamilton Beach area and the Hamilton CMA are the unemployment rates and the participation rates as Table 12 exemplifies.

TABLE 12

Labour Force Characteristics*
1976

	Hamilton Beach	Hamilton CMA
Males in labour force	595	150,905
Participation Rate	76.3%	77.4%
Unemployed	20	7,365
Unemployment Rate	3.4%	4.9%
Females in labour force	325	90,925
Participation Rate	41.7%	44.5%
Unemployed	35	7,600
Unemployment Rate	10.8%	8.4%
Married Females in labour force	195	58,665
Participation Rate	40.6%	43.9%

*Figures are based on sample data.

SOURCE: Statistics Canada

The unemployment rate for the neighbourhood male labour force population is lower than the Hamilton CMA by 1.5 percent, however, the female unemployment rate is much higher than the Hamilton CMA average of 8.4 percent. The participation rates for males, females, and married females in the community are all lower than the Hamilton CMA figures.

b) Income:

Average total incomes for households in the Hamilton Beach area compare quite well with the City of Hamilton according to the 1971 Census. The Census reported an average household income of $9,774 for Hamilton Beach residents and an average of $9,719 for the City of Hamilton (a difference of less than one percent).

Unfortunately, the most recent estimates of household income available for the neighbourhood are for the year 1976, and Table 13 compares the 1970 and 1976 income averages.

TABLE 13

Household Income Distribution Comparison

1970 Average Household Income[1]: $9,774			1976 Average Household Income:[2] $18,159		
$ 0 - 2,999	60	(7.3%)	$ 0 - 5,999	43	(6.5%)
$ 3,000 - 5,999	140	(17.1%)	$ 6,000 - 9,999	90	(13.6%)
$ 6,000 - 9,999	305	(37.2%)	$10,000 - 14,999	172	(26.1%)
$10,000 - 14,999	234	(28.5%)	$15,000 - 24,999	283	(42.9%)
$15,000 plus	81	(9.9%)	$25,000 plus	72	(10.9%)

[1]The figures are for 1970 incomes as reported in the 1971 Census (Statistics Canada).

[2]The 1976 figures are only estimates obtained from Compusearch Market and Social Research Limited.

Between 1970 and 1976, average household incomes in the Hamilton Beach neighbourhood rose from $9,774 to $18,159 - an 85.8 percent increase. In 1970, 24.4 percent of the households made less than $6,000 whereas, in 1976, 6.5 percent of the households made less than the $6,000 figure. Conversely, in 1970, 9.9 percent of the households earned more than $15,000 compared with 53.8 percent in 1976.

c) Education:

The educational levels of the Hamilton Beach area and the Hamilton CMA for the population over 15 years of age are compared in Table 14.

TABLE 14

Comparison of Educational Levels of the Population 15 Years of Age and Over, 1976*

	Hamilton Beach		Hamilton CMA
	No.[1]	Percent[2]	Percent[2]
Population 15 Years and Over	1,560	100.0	100.0
Male	780	50.0	48.9
Female	780	50.0	51.1
Attending School Full-time	85	5.4	10.4
Male	40	5.1	11.4
Female	50	6.4	9.4
Not Attending School Full-time	1,475	94.6	89.6
Male	740	94.9	88.6
Female	730	93.6	90.6
Out-of-School Population with less than Grade 9	375	25.4	24.3
Male	185	25.0	23.8
Female	190	26.0	24.8

* Figures are based on sample data.

[1] Figures have been rounded and may not always total.

[2] Figures represent percentages of the population 15 years of age and over, and not the total population.

SOURCE: Statistics Canada

In the Hamilton CMA, 10.4 percent of the population 15 years and over attend school full-time compared with only 5.4 percent for the Hamilton Beach community. Examination of the male population reveals that more than twice the percentage of the over 14 population attend school full-time in the Hamilton CMA (11.4 percent) than in the Hamilton Beach area (5.1 percent). A similar pattern exists in the female population - Hamilton CMA (9.4 percent); Hamilton Beach (6.4 percent).

On the other hand, as a result, the percentage of the population 15 years and over not attending school full-time is greater in the Hamilton Beach neighbourhood (94.6 percent) than in the Hamilton CMA (89.6 percent).

The out-of-school population with less than Grade 9 education is slightly higher, as a percentage, in the neighbourhood (25.4 percent) than in the Hamilton CMA (24.3 percent). In all categories in Table 14, there is little difference in the neighbourhood between the male and female levels of education.

d) Mobility Status:

From the standpoint of mobility, it appears that the Hamilton Beach community is more stable since people have resided in the area for longer periods of time than the population in the Hamilton CMA, as Table 15 illustrates.

TABLE 15

Comparison of Mobility Status
1976

	Hamilton Beach		Hamilton CMA
	No.	Percent	Percent
Population 5 years and over	1,955	100.0	100.0
Non-movers	1,195	61.1	53.0
Movers	760	38.9	47.0

*Figures are based on sample data.

SOURCE: Statistics Canada

The "Population 5 years and over" figure represents the population which has resided in the area for the past 5 years or more. This population has been broken down further into non-movers (persons who, on Census Day - June 1, 1976 - were living in the same dwelling they occupied five years earlier) and movers (persons who, on Census Day, were living in a different dwelling than the one occupied five years earlier).

The Table shows that a greater proportion of Hamilton Beach residents (61.1 percent) are 'non-movers' compared to the Hamilton CMA average (53.0 percent). Consequently, a smaller proportion of the neighbourhood population (38.9 percent) are classified as 'movers' compared to the Hamilton CMA average (47.0 percent).

In the Hamilton Beach area, the ratio of non-movers to movers is about 60:40, whereas in the Hamilton CMA, the ratio is closer to 50:50. If a less mobile population with fewer movers is considered an important element in maintaining a viable neighbourhood, then the Hamilton Beach area could be thought of as a more stable community than the Hamilton CMA.

e) Occupations:

According to the 1971 Census, approximately 24 percent of the male labour force in the neighbourhood was employed in machining, fabricating, assembling and repair occupations while about 11 percent worked in transport equipment operating occupations. Construction and processing jobs were also prominent among Hamilton Beach residents. Over 30 percent of the 1971 female labour force was employed in clerical and related occupations, while more than 31 percent reported jobs in service occupations. These two categories were, by far, the largest types of jobs held by women in the neighbourhood.

8. COMMUNITY SERVICES

a) Political Representatives:

At the local level, the Hamilton Beach community is part of Ward 5 and is represented on Regional and City Council by:

Mr. Fred Lombardo (Alderman),
215 Montmorency Drive,
Hamilton, Ontario. L8K 5H3.

Telephone: business 544-3761 (ext. 3635)
residence 561-1031

Mr. Reg Wheeler (Alderman),
771 Beach Boulevard,
Hamilton, Ontario. L8H 6Y5

Telephone: business 544-3761 (ext. 3135 or 3581)
residence 549-1130

At the Provincial level, the neighbourhood is part of the Hamilton Centre riding and is represented by:

Ms. Sheila Copps (Member of Provincial Parliament),
Constituency Office,
712 Main Street East,
Hamilton, Ontario. L8M 1K6

Telephone: business 545-6411
residence 545-7884

At the Federal level, the community is part of the Hamilton East constituency and is represented by:

Honourable John Munro (Member of Parliament),
Constituency Office,
1051 Main Street East,
Hamilton, Ontario. L8M 1N5

Telephone: business 547-1076
or
544-2082

b) Bus Routes:

Two local bus routes pass through the Hamilton Beach area. They are the 'Beach' run (Route No. 56 and 56A) and the 'Burlington' run (Route No. 53 and 53A). Figure 4 illustrates the two routes. Only the 'Burlington' run operates all day. The 'Beach' run only operates during rush hours (and has a summer schedule run into Confederation Park).

c) Parks and Facilities:

Four recreational areas exist in the neighbourhood comprising 2.68 acres of land altogether. The areas and facilities are:

Arden Rearlands	-	facilities:	1 baseball diamond
	-	acreage:	0.36
Canal Park	-	facilities:	1 baseball diamond
	-	acreage:	0.97
Kinsmen Recreation Area	-	facilities:	1 wading pool 6 swings 1 sandbox 1 tetherball pole
	-	acreage:	0.91
Skyway Playground	-	facilities:	6 swings
	-	acreage:	0.44

d) Churches:

The Hamilton Beach area contains two churches:

St. Andrew's Church,
155 Beach Boulevard.

Church of the Little Flower,
661 Beach Boulevard

e) Schools:

The only school in the neighbourhood is the Bell Cairn Memorial School at 467 Beach Boulevard, however, the school is currently vacant. Children are bussed daily to local area schools.

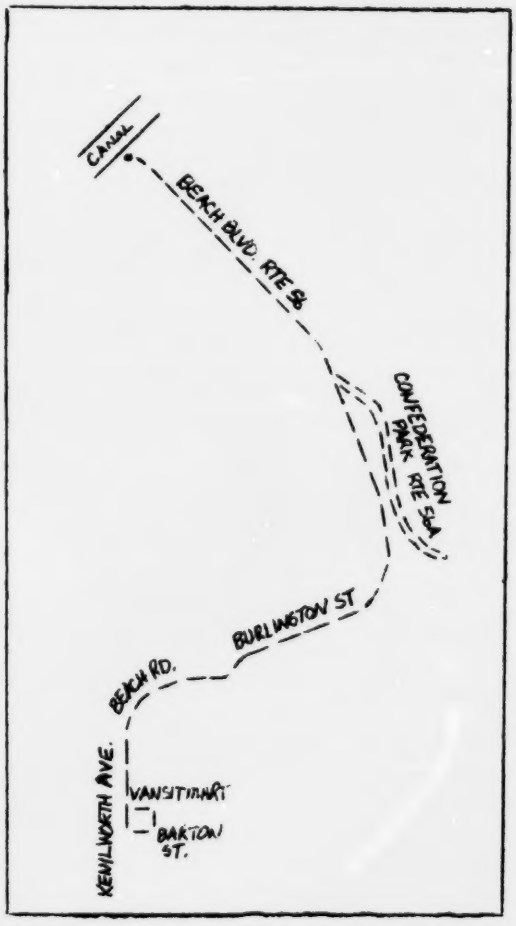
There no day care or senior citizen centres, government agencies, hospital or other institutions in the community.

FIGURE 4

Local Bus Routes

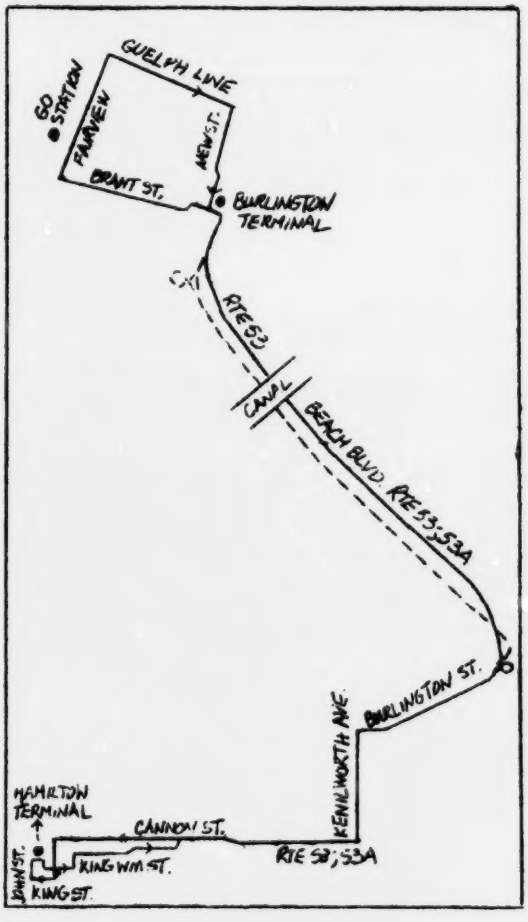
BEACH

Route No. 56, 56A



BURLINGTON

Route No. 53, 53A



——— Route operates all day

— — → Rush hour route

-·-·-·- Summer schedule only

SOURCE: The Hamilton Street Railway Company

9. UTILIZATION OF HUMAN SERVICES

Utlization rates of some of the major social services in the Region provide a good indication of the extent to which neighbourhoods make use of existing services. Table 16 indicates the caseloads and utilization rates (per thousand population) of the Hamilton Beach community and the City of Hamilton.

TABLE 16

Comparison of Human Service Utilization Rates

	Hamilton Beach		City of Hamilton
	No. of Cases	Rate[1]	Rate[1]
Addiction Research Foundation (1978-80)	1	0.61	0.49
Catholic Children's Aid Society (Jan. - Sept. 1980)	3	1.82	1.61
Chedoke Child and Family Centre (Apr. - Sept. 1980)	3	1.82	1.27
Children's Aid Society of Hamilton-Wentworth(1980)	4	2.42	2.35
Citizen Action Group (1976)	12	6.26	3.94
Family Services of Hamilton-Wentworth (1979)	15	9.08	4.56
McQuesten Community and Legal Services (1979)	1	0.61	0.96
Police[2] (Feb.-Jun. 1980)			
- Disturbance	49	29.66	22.60
- Liquor Control Act	3	1.82	3.21
- Person Crimes	14	8.47	8.70
- Property Crimes	53	32.08	25.54
- Other	44	26.63	28.07
Regional Social Services (Oct.1980)	3	1.82	1.56
St. Matthew's House (1976)	8	4.17	4.07
Victorian Order of Nurses (1976)	25	13.04	7.64
Visiting Homemakers Association (1976)	4	2.09	3.96

[1] Utilization rate per 1000 population.

[2] Figures are for Regional Police Department telephone calls received.

SOURCE: Social Planning and Research Council of Hamilton and District.

In the majority of cases, the Hamilton Beach area has a greater utilization rate per thousand population than the City of Hamilton average for social services. Of particular significance is the almost double utilization of Family Services of Hamilton-Wentworth for the neighbourhood. The Hamilton Beach area also makes greater use of the Citizen Action Group, the Victorian Order of Nurses, and the Regional Police Department (telephone calls) on average when compared to the City of Hamilton's average. Interestingly enough, the neighbourhood utilizes the services of McQuesten Community and Legal Services to a smaller degree than the City does on average even though the neighbourhood is relatively close to the service.

Police calls, the Victorian Order of Nurses, and Family Services of Hamilton-Wentworth account for the majority of recorded cases in the neighbourhood for the services which are listed.

The Hamilton Beach area also has an above average number of General Welfare Assistance and Family Benefits Allowance recipients as Table 17 indicates.

TABLE 17

Comparison of Government Assistance Recipients
1980

	Hamilton Beach		City of Hamilton
	No. of Cases	Rate[1]	Rate[1]
General Welfare Assistance	42	27.78	13.43
Family Benefits Allowance	46	30.42	23.23
TOTAL	88	58.20	36.66

[1]Utilization rate per 1000 population.

SOURCE: Social Planning and Research Council of Hamilton and District.

The number of people receiving General Welfare Assistance in the neighbourhood per 1000 population is more than double the rate for the City of Hamilton. As the Table shows overall, the utilization rate in the Hamilton Beach area (58.20 persons per 1000 population) for those receiving GWA/FBA assistance is much higher than the City's rate of 36.66 persons per 1000 population.

10. PROFILE HIGHLIGHTS

The following is a general summary of some of the significant trends or patterns which have been presented in this profile of the Hamilton Beach planning neighbourhood.

The Hamilton Beach community is a neighbourhood where:

- the population has declined consistently since 1961;
- people of working age are proportionately high and the young population is low;
- the number of Roman Catholics has increased while the number of Anglicans has decreased considerably;
- the majority of residents are of British origin but the ethnic diversity is increasing;
- two-thirds of the occupied dwellings are owner-occupied and the majority of dwellings are single-family;
- the average selling price of single-family units has increased very little over the last six years and remains considerably lower than the City of Hamilton average selling price;
- the incidence of single-parent families is high;
- labour force participation rates and the male unemployment rate are lower than the Hamilton CMA average;
- average incomes are slightly lower than the Hamilton average;
- fewer people than average attend high school;
- an above average number of people are 'non-movers';
- a large portion of the male labour force are employed in assembly/transportation/construction occupations, while a majority of the female labour force are employed in service/clerical occupations; and,
- the utilization of human/social services is generally above average.

11. LIST OF SOURCES

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